THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR,
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1799. [Vol. VI.--No. 897

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Partnership of MARSTELLER & SONS, as Vendue Masters for the town of Alexandria, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The Vendue Office will in future be conducted by PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

That valuable Brick House,

with a Frame Warehouse adjoining thereto, on King-Street, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Dean, is to be rented for one or more years—possession to be given on the 1st of April next.—For further particulars apply to

P. MARSTELLER.

Dr. James Gillies

HAS removed from Cameron Street to a new brick house on Queen Street, between Fairfax and Royal Streets.

January 8.

William Bartleman

HAS REMOVED

a few doors up Prince-Street, nearly opposite R. T. Hooe & Co's Counting-Room,

Where he has for Sale,

Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados and N. England } Rum,
Cogniac and Peach Brandy,
Madeira, Sherry, Port Lisbon and Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,
Molasses,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
London Porter,
Spermaceti candles,
Mould and dipt do.
Soap,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Travelling-cases,
Herrings,
Pitch, turpentine, &c.
With most articles of Grocery.

January 8.

Alexander Kerr,

From Philadelphia,

Has opened the following assortment of

Dry Goods and Cutlery,

In King Street, between Fairfax and Water Street, which he will sell by the package, piece, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, on credit, or in exchange for flour, for which he will allow the highest market price, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, from 4s. to 15s. sterl. ing per yard, double milled drab do. from 5s. to 8s. do. per do. grey, blue and striped coatings, cassimeres, plain and striped, cassinets and swandowns, striped, paint and rose blankets, flannels, kerseys, cotton, silk and cotton; and silk hosiery, cotton counterpanes, Marseilles quiltings and muslinets, velvets, velvereens, corduroys, fancy cords, thicksets, plain and twill'd, royal ribs, ribbelures, pillow and beaver fustians, olive and white jeans, printed velvets, white and coloured threads, sewing silk and twist, silk ferreting, gallioons, ribbons, worsted bindings, hair and worsted plush, girth and straining web, tapes of all Nos. bobbin, shirt buttons and wires, mantuas and peelings, red fringe, thread edgings, white and black lace, knives and forks, table, desert and carvers, pocket knives, penknives, children's knives, butcher's knives, scissars, long and small, razors, plain plated and gilt coat and vest buttons.

N. B. He has also a few pipes and quarter casks of old red Port wine, two years in this country, which he will dispose of also.

January 8.

Notice is hereby given to

the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a Dividend of Four and a Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the Half Year, ending this day, is declared, which will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thrsday next.

By Order of the President and Directors.

BURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

January 7, 1799.

For Boston

The substantial Topsail

A Good Sea Vessel and a fast sailer, burthen about 90 tons, A. No. 1, Lloyd's Register, Thomas Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. master. Any person who would like to promote the good wishes and kind offerings, by engaging in

CHARLES LITTLEJOHN.

January 8.

JAMES FOX,

In Prince, and corner of Royal Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At a low price, for Cash or Country Produce,

FRENCH Brandy, Holland gin, West India spirits, a quantity of good whisky, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate of excellent quality, molasses, rice, cheese of good quality, 40 barrels of herrings of a superior quality, a quantity of butter, and coffee, with a general assortment of other Groceries.

For Sale, or Freight to Boston,

The Schooner

NANCY,

Burthen about 600 barrels. For terms apply to

WOODS & BEMIS,

On Harper's Wharf,

Who have for Sale,

1000 pair Morocco shoes, 200 pair do. No. 1, ladies' Morocco slippers, black and fancy fluff do. women's fine and course leather do. few boxes of chocolate, a few barrels of herrings and mackerel, writing and printing paper, one pair of card tables, dining table and wash stand, which will be sold low, and on a liberal credit

January 8.

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C)

The fast sailing schooner

VIRGINIA,

JOHN GRENOLDS, MASTER.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Who have just received by said schooner, from Philadelphia, Stone Lime, a few thousand Bricks, Cedar Plank, &c.—Also on hand, Bar Iron, Steel, Antigua Rum, Molasses, and a few barrels of Best Apples.

January 1.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away in August, 1797, a Negro Man, named SHADRACH, of a black complexion, has lost one of his legs above the knee, large head and face, stammers much in his speech.—The above Reward will be given to any person that will bring him home, or I will sell the said Negro to any person inclined to purchase him

SARAH CHICHESTER.

Fairfax County, 1799. 3t.

NOW confined in the gaol of Alexandria, as Runaways, the three following NEGRO MEN, viz.

NEGRO TOM, who calls himself Tom Butler, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, about 28 years old; says he is a freeman, whose parents live in St. Mary's County, Maryland; was lately hired by Mr. William Dulaney, near Cameron Run.

JACK ANDERSON, a likely, dark Mulatto Man, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made; says he was born in New-York, of free parents, who reside in Hanover Square, near Mr. M'Lean's Printing-Office; was carried by water to Roanoke, in North Carolina, by a certain Capt. Conclan, and there sold to Mr. George Manning, who afterwards parted with him to a John Taylor, in Grenville, from whence he absconded.

NEGRO JACK, who calls himself Jack Lee, a stout, likely fellow, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years old, a small mark or scar above his right eye, and one on the said cheek; who says he did belong to a Mr. C. Carter, of Albermarle county, and by him set free.

The owners of the above Negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Gaoler.

November 8.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received a Quantity of

Cotton of a superior quality in bales,
Ginger in kegs
And Pepper in bags.

They have also on hand a general assortment of groceries, Bar Iron, Castings, and Coarse Linens, as usual.

January 8.

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received, and offers for sale at his Store,

On Duke street,

A General assortment of the fall goods, viz. one of which is

Superfine and second broad cloths, cassimeres, swandown and other waistcoating, coating, serseys, plains, halfthicks, blankets, oznaburgs, ladies' kid and Morocco shoes, mantua silk cords, a few pair elegant looking glasses, &c. &c.

November 22. tf.

Cuthbert Powell

HAS RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and second broad cloths, cassimeres, swandown and other waistcoating, coating, serseys, plains, halfthicks, blankets, oznaburgs, ladies' kid and Morocco shoes, mantua silk cords, a few pair elegant looking glasses, &c. &c.

Fall & Winter Goods.

JAMES BACON,

Alias Hoe in Fairfax Street, next door to Mr. Guy Atkinson's, has received and offers for sale on the most moderate terms, a general assortment of Goods adapted to the season, among which are the following:

Superfine cloths and cassimeres, new and fashionable patterns
Do. milled do.
Second and coarse do.
Fashionable swandowns for vests
Do. flannels, and baizes
Do. ticks and kerseys
Rose blankets from 6 to 12 quarters
Do. striped
Scarlet cardinals
Fancy cords, thicksets, and velveteens
Lining and beaver fustians
Stuffs of various descriptions and colours
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens and Scotch shirtings
German Linens
Lancashire sheetings
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
Calicoes and chintzes—fashionable patterns
A variety of muslins of every description
Bed tickings and cotton counterpanes
Diaper Table Cloths
Gentlemen's and children's hats, coarse and fine

With a variety of other articles in his line the whole of which he is determined to sell on such terms as he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who will favour him with the custom. No.

WM. HODGSON.

Is now landing from on board the Hero, Captain Stewart, from Whitehaven,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

IN ADDITION THERETO,

Nails of different sizes,
Queen's and Stone Ware,
Bottled Porter in casks of 12 dozen each,
A few casks of Cheese,
An elegant selection of Looking Glasses,
An elegant Marble Chimney Piece with Hearth Stones & woodwork complete.
PATENT KITCHEN RANGES with Ovens.

FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS, BY

Anthony Charles Cazenove,

Prince Street, next door to Col. Hoe's,

Russia Sheeting,

Ticklenburg,
Irish Linen,
26, 28, and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Swiss Chintzes,
Silks,
Ribbons, assorted,
Men and womens' white and coloured silk stockings,
Thread and black silk laces,
Long and short kid gloves,
Silk gloves,
Ostrich Feathers,
Beads of all sizes,
Muslin shawls and handkerchiefs,
An elegant assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

41 quarter casks Sherry Wine,

AND

A Patent Pump,

to be sold very low.

And a very GENTEEL WELL-FINISHED HOUSE, on Fairfax Street, 2 years old, 2 stories high, and convenient yard and kitchen; on terms of payment that will be easy to the purchaser.

A Person used to keeping Books can obtain, in the course of the present year, the situation of Waiter and Book Keeper.

For Terms enquire of

Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1798.

To be sold for cash,

Or bartered for Groceries, or Dry Goods,

A well finished House on

Washington street, between King and Cameron streets. The house is 43 feet front by 25 deep, has two neat parlors, and two neat garrets, with a good kitchen, and cellar underneath. The lot extends 100 feet back. The privilege of purchasing the ground rent for ten years, at a moderate price, &c. Enquire of the Printer of the Columbian Mirror.

September 4.

Richards and Newton

Have just received, and have for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

IRON CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A few Franklin Ten-Plate STOVES,

They have also for sale

60 Tons of Plaister Paris,

and

Forty-one Hhds.

Philadelphia Lime

Notice

To the Tenants of the late George Wm. Fairfax, deceased, living upon that tract of land, in Loudoun County, called Piedmont.

THEY are hereby informed, that I have lately purchased the reversionary interest of Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. and that I mean to sell out my interest in the different lots held by the tenants.

Until the month of April next, I shall give them the refusal of purchasing the respective lots on which they live. The terms of sale will be one fifth in hand, and the balance in four equal annual instalments (free of interest).—Upon the first payment being made, a deed will be given, and a security required on the land, for the faithful performance of the other payments. I shall generally attend Loudoun Court until the month of April, when the tenants who wish to purchase may see me; but should I fail to attend, they will make application to Thomas Swann, Esq. who will be properly authorised to treat with them.

Wm. BYRD PAGE.

January 1.

List of 13 Hhds. Tobacco

ON THE

FALLS WAREHOUSE,

Which are the property of R. T. Hooe & Co. and the Notes for which were stolen from Joseph Mills, Skipper, on Sunday evening the 2d instant, viz.

I. T.	24	1434	130	1304
	25	1347	132	1215
	13	1428	134	1294
	14	1330	123	1207
	15	1328	129	1199
	16	1111	117	994
	17	1104	123	984
W. C.	7	1203	123	1080
W. C.	21	1262	161	1101
I. G.	8	1128	94	1034
K. B.	2	1185	130	1045
D. B.	11	1142	107	1035
G. C.	12	1128	188	995

We therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing said Notes, or any of them, as we have taken away the Tobacco agreeably to law.

R. T. HOOE & CO.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALEXANDRIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election for 15 Directors, Citizens of this Commonwealth, will be held at the Court-House, in the Town of Alexandria, agreeably to the act of incorporation of said Company, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next ensuing, at 11 o'clock, in the morning.

JAMES E. NICKOLLS, Sec'ry.

Form of a Power to vote by Proxy.

I [or we] do hereby empower [or authorise] to attend the election at the Court-House, in Alexandria, on Tuesday the 15th of January next, ensuing, and there, [or in my] [or our] name [or names] to vote for [or nominate] [or elect] fifteen Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria. Witness my [or our] hand [or hands] and seal [or seals] this day of

N. B. This proxy must be delivered before the election.

JUST IMPORTED,

A Quantity of

Jamaica Rum,

A few Pipes of Madeira and Malaga Wine,

AND

A few Sacks of Liverpool Salt,

Just received and for sale by

FERGUSON, ROBERTSON & Co

January 5.

Thomas Williams

HAS JUST IMPORTED

A Quantity of

GERMAN & IRISH LINENS,

Of an excellent quality,

Which will be sold low for Cash, if approved

Now,

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27.

Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion continued.

[Mr. Nichola's speech concluded.]

"The gentleman from South Carolina had called the transaction alluded to foolish, weak and ineffectual, because no individual could produce a change in the conduct of the French government. Mr. N. differed in opinion from that gentleman. He believed in most instances, the efforts of an individual must have been weak and foolish, and brought shame and disgrace upon the person who undertook them; but he believed, if ever there was a case in which an individual might be serviceable in restoring peace to two countries, it is the present. Is it not notorious, said Mr. N. that if the French have enemies in this country, they have been continually playing into their hands from the commencement of the dispute betwixt this country and that? He appealed to the gentleman from S. Carolina himself, whether he had not received more support in his favorite objects from the conduct of France, than from any thing else? Their system had all along been calculated to produce a total dependence in this country upon the enemies of France. If this was so, the French were playing the most unnatural and foolish game that ever was played by any country. It ought to have been in the power of a child to have illuminated France on this subject. He asked whether the outrages of the French government had not been received in this country with triumph and exultation? He knew they had, and he had seen them made the foundation of darling measures in this house. This being the case, said Mr. N. was it not in the power of an individual to say to persons in power in that country, "You are acting very unwisely; you are losing all your friends in America; as to supposing you have a party in that country who would be ready to join your standard, were you to hoist it there, it is nonsense; but you are establishing a national hatred there, which will throw weight into the scale of your enemy." Would not a conduct of this kind have appeared proper to a person of the commonest understanding, and much more so to the gentleman alluded to? and such a representative could have produced none but a good effect. Without knowing any thing of the mission of this gentleman, (for he had left Philadelphi a month before it took place) he did believe that observations of this kind had occurred to that gentleman as likely to produce a good effect, as they had occurred to thousands besides in this country; and they were observations which an American had a right, and which he might conceive it to be his duty to make, and which must have had their effect upon the French government.

Mr. N. had heard a great deal about subjugation. The gentleman from South Carolina had expressed an opinion that whilst the people under a popular government remain united, they cannot be conquered by force. He would himself go farther, and declare it to be his opinion and it was founded upon a knowledge of the disposition of men who think your government have done extremely bad acts, that so long as the people are not actually oppressed, and they can see in their government the seeds of correction, no attempt at dividing or subjugating the people of this country could be successful.— There is not a man amongst those who are the most dissatisfied with some of the measures of government, who would not fight as soon against the French as against any other nation who injured them. He believed there is a perfect unanimity in this respect. Let the government, therefore, said he, take care not to infuse dissatisfaction into the minds of those people, by carrying things with too high a hand by oppressing one part of the people, to benefit another. Mr N. believed that the gentleman from South Carolina would not have been willing to have lived under any of the old governments, the overturning of which he so feelingly deplored. Is it, said he, the fault of the people that they live under bad governments?—or because they are bad, are they never to be changed? Are people who are bound down by the chains of tyranny, for ever to remain so? And was it right or just, to charge the violence and blood, which too generally attend revolutions upon the people who have been oppressed, instead of their oppressors? Surely not. The evils must be deplored, but they ought to be charged to the proper account.

Mr. N. believed more evil was to be apprehended in this country from the votaries of despotism, than from the votaries of France. Gentlemen are constantly telling the world, that nothing ought to be done, no sentiment offered in opposition to regular government. Why? Because it produces divisions in a country.— And this is not only the language held here, but it is held in all the old governments of the world. What do such opinions lead to? Certainly to favour the principles of despotism, which it was to be lamented, have of late, had a greater spread than those of liberty, owing to the abuses which had been committed under its sacred name, and the use made of those abuses; and the doctrines now held are calculated to subvert all the liberties of our country, by silencing every opposition to the measures of government, however violent they may be. Gentlemen cry, this is not the time to clamour against the government, all ought to be union— and this will continue to be the cry, so that a time for bringing a government back to its first principles will never arrive, and abuses will thus be perpetrated. Principles, Mr. N. said, he was sorry to say it, had gained ground in this country, of late, which nothing but terror and alarm could have produced.

Mr. N. Smith said, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Virginia have taken ground perfectly characteristic of the two men; whilst the gentleman from Virginia comes forward and boldly avows the right of an individual to interfere in our negociations with a foreign government, the gentleman from Pennsylvania goes into detail, and pleads an abatement in the resolution; says it goes too far in some respects, and not far enough in others; that it will prevent correspondencies about private concerns, and so on. Why this sort of trifling, if it were not intended to lead the house off from the spirit of the resolution? The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows to much of legislative business not to know, that this resolution, worded as it now is, cannot pass into a law; that it is only intended as an instruction to a committtee upon which to report a bill, which bill will have to undergo the scrutiny of that gentleman, and the house. He did not himself like all the provisions of this resolution; he thought the interference instead of being general, would have been better confined to France; but these are matters for after consideration. The only proper enquiry, at present is, Is there, reason for legislative interference, or not? Is there, or not, danger to be apprehended from the interfence of individuals in business of this sort? For himself he had no hesitation in saying he believed there is danger to be apprehended from this source. He considered this as a measure of defence; of efficient defence, pointed to the danger—danger with which we are theatrened—danger from the diplomatic skill of a nation well versed in this skill. We have, said Mr. S. heretofore, made provision for the raising of armies. These were for remote danger; but this is a provision against danger which immediately threatens us—a danger which has assailed us for many years past—a danger which has produced the most direful effects in this country. He himself never thought there was immediate danger to be apprehended from the arms of France, though, at some future period, there might be danger from this source, but their diplomatic skill ought to be constantly and strictly guarded against.

"If, said Mr. S. we reflect for a single moment upon the character and pursuits of the French nation, we shall see that their only system is to divide and conquer —to support their party in the country, which they mean finally to subjugate, and [illegible] shall present itself to aid that party with actual force. [illegible], when it [illegible] more convenient for the French republic (for the [illegible]) to carry on a correspondence with her party in this country, than at present. All legal correspondence between the two countries has long since been cut off. There is now no minister here to favor the projects of France: there is, therefore, no way of carrying on a communication with the party in this country, but by means of unauthorised agents. Are we not then to expect these? Certainly. France has voluntarily cut off all legal communication between the two governments, and because ministers were sent there from this country, who would not place themselves at the head of a faction against their government, they rejected them. Knowing their character, what then could be expected from them? Doubtless, that they would immediately open a negociation with their party in this country. How was this to be done? Not by doing a thing which would have been reprobated by every one. They knew their business too well to do this. They determined to put the proceeding on so plausible a footing, as at least to take in some obscure individual, uninformed on political subjects, by making the first pretext a procurance of peace for the country; and after the correspondence was once formed, it might go on from degree to degree—for if such a correspondence can effect one thing, it can effect another; and he expected this intercourse to be continued until the time shall arrive for the French to make their purposed expedition into this country.

If we consider the situation of the two nations, said Mr. S. may we not suppose there is danger to be apprehended from an improper interference of individuals? But, if we call to mind a recent instance, shall we be any longer in doubt that an interference of this kind has taken place? We cannot; and therefore we may expect that it will be done in future under one plausible pretext or other. It was in this point of view only, that he alluded to the transaction which had recently happened, as the foundation of a law to prevent future abuses.

But it had been said by the gentleman from Virginia, that if the interference of an individual was for a good purpose, it rather called for our thanks than for our resentment, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania had said, that it depended upon the nature of the transaction, whether such a procedure was criminal or not.— Mr. S. said, he would on the contrary, lay it down as a maxim, that no foreign nation will ever enter into a correspondence with an individual, for the benefit of the nation from which he comes; because if they meant to do benefit to that nation, they could do it through the legal organ. But if, instead of doing a benefit to the country, the French wish to aid a faction who are desirous of dividing the people from their government, they will certainly wish to treat with an individual. The supposition, therefore, that an individual may negociate with a foreign government for a benefit to his country, is wholly unfounded; and the very idea of such a correspondence is a proof of the vilest of all purposes; that of aiding a faction to overturn the government to which such an individual belongs.

But it was said, the interference of an individual could not be improper, because he could not usurp the executive authority. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will give himself the trouble of reading the constitution, he will find that the carrying on of all foreign intercourse is placed in the hands of the executive, as fully as the legislature is possessed of all legislative power, or the judiciary, of judicial. When an individual, therefore, attempts to negociate with a foreign government on national concerns, he is certainly doing the business of the executive. And is not that a strange state of things, said Mr. S. when, when an individual or a set of individuals, shall say to a government, "you are about to make war, but we will prevent it" Ought not such a conduct to be punished and provided against by law? it certainly ought, and therefore wished the present resolution to pass.

(Debate to be continued.)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.

Mr. Otis called up the resolution which he laid on the table on Monday, relative to the impressment of American seamen by the British.

It was then taken up accordingly;— when

Mr. Gordon said not having been in the house when this motion was laid upon the table, he was unacquainted with the reasons which had induced the committee of defence to lay it before the house.— He wished the gentleman who moved it would state the object of the resolution, as without this information, he was not prepared to give his vote for it.

Mr. Otis replied, that though it was not his fault that the gentleman from N. Hampshire was not present when the motion was proposed; though he explicitly stated at that time the reasons which induced the committee to bring the subject before the house; and though these reasons have been published with tolerable accuracy in all the papers; yet, for the gratification of his friend, he would repeat them. Mr. O. then repeated what he before stated were the reasons of the committee for proposing this resolution, adding that the committee had no doubt of the fact, as they had the information from our consul at the Havannah.

Mr. Gordon assured the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the house, that he had not seen any thing in the papers relative to this motion, nor had he heard of it till the evening of yesterday. He said, he could not see the propriety of passing this resolution from what had now fallen from the mover of it, as he saw no connection betwixt it and any legislative act of Congress; he should therefore vote against it. He believed there is no necessity for a resolution of this kind, to shew to the people of the United States that a transaction like the one referred to, meets with the resentment of every branch of government. Every one on hearing of an act of this kind will feel for the dignity and honour of his country; and there can be no doubt that the Executive of the U. States will take every necessary step to vindicate that honour and dignity.

The business, said he, comes properly within the jurisdiction of the executive, and I am so fully impressed with a conviction that every necessary step will be taken, without our interference, that I wish to leave the matter to that department of the government. Even had he any distrust that proper measures would not be taken, he would wait to see whether they were taken or not, before he would recommend any step to be taken by the legislature. He knew the gentleman from Massachusetts is as far from entertaining any doubt on this subject, as he himself. Then why point out the mode which it will be proper for the executive to pursue? He saw no reason for it;— and believing no legislative step necessary he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. J. Williams thought the resolution did not go far enough; that it ought not to be confined to a single vessel. He believed it proper that the house ought to express their resentment at an act of this sort, let it be committed by what nation soever. Too many insults of this kind had been suffered, and it is time, said he, for this country to set their force against their commission. National honour may be infringed by one nation as well as another, and if the fact had taken place, as had been represented, this was a most violent outrage, and ought to be strictly enquired into. He should vote for the resolution, but would have been glad to have had it general.

Mr. Otis wished the gentleman from New-Hampshire to recollect that this is no uncommon proceeding.

Mr. Josiah Parker moved to amend the resolution, by adding after the word "Baltimore," *or any other public armed vessel of the United States.* Mr. P. was desirous that the people of the United States should be informed of this transaction; for, as it had been stated to him (and he had his information from an authentic source) the outrage was the most flagrant and violent that could have been offered to the American flag. He had doubt that the President of the United States would feel this indignity as severely as any one; but he nevertheless thought it proper to pass this resolution. The Baltimore, he understood, was convoying a number of our vessels to the Havannah, when three of the squadron were cut off by British force. Captain Phillips, the commander of the Baltimore, enquired the reason for this? Captain Loring, the British Commander sent an officer on board our ship, who said "that Captain L. would take out every man in his ship, who was a British subject, and could not produce his protection?" Capt. P. very properly answered, "that the American flag was a sufficient protection." This, however, was not deemed sufficient, and this officer took fifty five men from the Baltimore, and detained them on board the British ship for some time. Supposing, however, (it is presumed) that he had done wrong, Captain Loring informed Capt. Phillips, that he might come on board his, and take back such of his men as were American." Captain P. replied, "the men were in his power, and he might do with them what he pleased." Capt. L. afterwards set two of the vessels at liberty which he had cut off, saying, "I keep the other because the Captain has been impudent," and returned fifty of the men, keeping five. Mr. P. thought Captain Phillips ought not to have suffered a treatment so flagrant, without firing upon the British ship, and nothing, except, perhaps, his inferiority of force, could plead his apology for not having done so. It is useless, said he, to guard against the injury and insult of one nation, if we are to receive them with impunity from another. He had no doubt, however, that the President would see the necessity of strongly remonstrating with the British government against this conduct, and of demanding reparation for the injury sustained; nor ought in his opinion, a small reparation to be accepted.

The resolution was put and carried with a division; and Messrs. Otis & Josiah Parker were appointed a committee to wait upon the President therewith.

☞ The house then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; when, after agreeing to some amendments, one of considerable length and importance proposed by Mr. Sewall, providing, that instead of the Commissioners having power to take such order as they shall deem expedient with the body of a bankrupt, a more lenient provision.

Mr. N. Smith moved the committee to rise, that time might be afforded to have the amendment printed and considered.

Mr. Harper saw no necessity for this. If the committee were to rise, for the purpose of printing every amendment that was offered, the bill would not be gone through in six years. He did not himself perfectly understand the amendment, but he understood enough of it to vote against it. The provision, as it stands, is copied from the English law; the committee amongst whom was the mover of the amendment,) was satisfied with it, and he hoped it would be retained.

Mr. N. Smith hoped the gentleman's anxiety to pass this bill, would not force gentlemen to vote upon propositions which they do not understand. The gentleman himself confesses he does not understand the amendment; and yet his fondness for the bill as reported, will lead him to vote against it. If he chuses to act thus, Mr. S. hoped other gentlemen might be permitted to act more deliberately.

The question for rising was put and carried 44 to 21, and leave was given to the committee to sit again.

Mr. J. Parker said, he was desired by the committee appointed on the subject of the Navy, to ask leave of the House to have printed for their use, a report from the Secretary of the Navy.—Agreed.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to alter the stamp duties imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading, by an act, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper," and further to amend the same.

This bill proposes that, after a certain time, the duties paid upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading shall cease, and that all foreign bills of exchange, whether for a small or large sum, shall pay a duty of 20 cents; on any note or bill of lading for goods to be exported from one district to another in the United States, not being in the same state, 4 cents; if to any foreign port, 10 cents; any policy of assurance, or instrument in nature thereof, other than those specified in the former act, not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; above that sum, one dollar; and the said duties shall be chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in a set. And every draft, or order for the payment of money within the United States, shall be chargeable with the same rates of duties, as by the former act are chargeable upon inland bills of exchange, excepting only orders for the payment of money on demand, drawn upon the President and Directors, or Cashier of any Bank.

A debate took place on several propositions which were made to amend various provisions of this bill, which continued till 3 o'clock, when a motion was made to adjourn, and the house adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Otis, from the committee of defence, reported a bill entitled, "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between France and the dependencies thereof and for other purposes"—which was read and committed for Monday.

Mr. Van Alen presented the petition of Jonathan [illegible], a soldier in the late war, praying for a pension, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. [illegible] presented the petition of Geo. [illegible]. Mr. Bayard rose and informed the house that the hour was arrived which the senate had appointed for the managers of the impeachment against William Blount to appear at their bar to sustain the impeachment; and as he supposed the house would not think it proper to proceed with business in the absence of so considerable a number of members as composed the managers, he moved that the house adjourn for one hour.

Mr. Varnum thought it would be better to adjourn to the usual time, and the motion was carried, 51 votes being in favor of it.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Alexandria, January 10.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Mr. Gird,

I request, that you will be so good as to publish in the Mirror, the inclosed documents, which relate to the engagement that my vessel had with the sloop Matilda.—The *Affidavit* of my mate and part of my crew is certainly superior to the mere *ipse dixit* of any men; and fully proves *that the first aggression and insult was given by the sloop.* I was born in America, and am fully determined, while I have the honour of holding a commission under her government, never to suffer (if I can prevent it) her flag to be *insulted* on her own coast—and what can be a greater one than that which was offered by the captain of the Matilda, when he would not give me an accurate account of his *real situation* or *intentions*; but *ordered* me to put out my boat and bring my papers on board, and because I refused to comply, immediately to begin an attack. I never can, nor never will, submit to such degradation, while my name is JOHN GUTHRIE.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

You will please to give the following impartial statement of the affair between the schooner Welcome Return, of Alexandria, capt. Guthrie, and myself, as made out and certified by the captain and mate of a vessel then in company, and oblige yours, &c.

JOHN HARRIETT,
Captain of the Letter of Marque sloop Matilda.

Brig Harriot, about 9 or 10 leagues east of Cape Henry, 19th Dec. 1798.

At 5, A. M. heard a gun, as soon as day light appeared saw the sloop Matilda, with her mainsail down, standing towards a schooner which she soon [illegible], and hauled by the wind under her lee. At 7, A. M. the sch'r being a long way ahead with American colours, observed a gun fired from the sloop—some time after another, which was soon returned by 4 guns from the schooner—the sloop then fired a gun to leeward (as a signal of friendship) and tacked—the wind heading us we all tacked and stood to the N. W. Shortly after the schooner edged down on the sloop, and fired a broadside—some guns were returned by the sloop, which, owing the smoke, we could not clearly observe—A few minutes after, the smoke being cleared away, the sloop fired another gun to leeward—The schooner having considerably outsailed the sloop, she dropped her peak, brailed up her foresail and bore down athwart the sloop's bow, keeping a continual fire. The sloop not having returned the fire for the space of 10 or 15 minutes, my pilot became alarmed and assured me she could not be an American; he, with some of my people, begged me to tack from them, which I declined. The sloop being now pretty near the sch'r, about musket shot distance fired a broadside at the schooner, which she returned, still closing with the sloop. One gun was now fired by the sch'r, which appeared to be without shot; they spoke each other, then parted, the schooner making sail.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Capt.
JOHN PATTEN, Mate.

Signed in the presence of
Robert Stewart,
Jacobus Grisson.

We, the subscribers, an officer and men belonging to the schooner Welcome Return, Capt. John Guthrie, of this town, do hereby make oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that the statement given by the said captain Guthrie, and published in the *Columbian Mirror* of the 1st of January, 1799, respecting a misunderstanding which he had with the sloop Matilda, Captain *Harriet*, is a full, just and true account of that transaction. We are induced to this step, as well to vindicate Captain *Guthrie* from any charge of improper conduct which malevolence may bring forward, as to refute the certificate given by Captain CAMPBELL and his mate, whose vessel was at such a distance, at the time of the assault given to us, as must have prevented him from being an accurate observer—And to the truth of this we swear. So help us God.

ROBERT H. GOWR, sec. Mate.
GEORGE WARKER,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
BENJAMIN ADAMS,
JOHN THOMAS,
HENRY FENWICK.

Sworn to before me the 9th day of January 1798.
JOHN DUNDAS.

The brig Betsey, capt. Moody, of this port, was left at Surinam on the 28th of Nov. captured by the French, retaken by the Dutch and liberated—arrived at her port. The captain detained by the French—the mate was engaged loading her for her place of destination.

Extract of a letter from Vergennes, dated November 29.

When col. Lyon was sentenced to imprisonment in Vergennes, it was supposed by himself and by his friends in general, that confinement would be the least part of his punishment; and when I consider how different in sentiments, the leading characters of that city were to him, I was apprehensive time would justify the supposition. Under the strongest impressions, that the least oppression would be highly unmanly and disgraceful, even in those who thought his crimes would admit of no extenuation, I made a journey to Vergennes, to acquaint myself with the true state of his situation: and I have the pleasure to inform you that he is in good spirits, and better health than he was in previous to his confinement, that he enjoyed the necessaries and conveniences of life, that the citizens frequently visited him, and (avoiding politics) are not disposed to hurt his feelings: his room is warm, clean and comfortable, in short his situation is as eligible as can be in a state of confinement. [This gives Lyon's letter to Mason the lie.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All the merchant and other vessels that sail from Point Petre, sail from the point early in the morning, run along shore, and anchor at Basseterre, one mile to leeward of that port and the following night, if no English cruisers are in sight, they get under weigh, and steer W. S. W. or S. W. 12 or 15 l. to clear Monserat channel, then haul up for the east or west end of St. Croix.

A New York Editor (the propriety of whose intentions I do not mean to question) has dressed up a woeful tale about Ireland, from the Morning Chronicle of September. It is not amiss to hold up the shocking massacrees of the United Irishmen, to the abhorrence of a community for whom the same scenes were preparing: But I am happy to acquaint that Editor, of the complete destruction of the bands of murderers, whose exploits he details, and that their chief, the rebel Holt, has been long since conducted prisoner to Dublin, and no doubt hanged ere this.

Letters from England, of so late a date as the 21st October, (and the latest on the continent) enable me to assert that Ireland was tranquil, and her rebels every where completely *down.*

(G. U. S.)

Union of Ireland and Great Britain.

So long since as the 1st inst. we mentioned that the lord chancellor Clare was to leave Ireland immediately that Parliament was prorogued; and that we had reason to know that his visit to this country regarded a projected union between the two kingdoms. We can now state on equally good authority, that the project will be submitted to the respective parliaments early in the ensuing sessions, and will probably be hinted at in the speeches from the throne. The two parliaments will, according to the present arrangement, be opened on the same day, viz. on the 20th of November. As soon as his majesty returns from Weymouth, an order of council will be issued to this effect.

The plan for the proposed union is already in considerable forwardness, but to state any particular circumstances respecting it, would not only be premature, but probably would also be incorrect.

(Lon. Pap.)

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 4.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the managers of the house of representatives of the United States for conducting the impeachment against William Blount, appeared before the senate, to sustain the said impeachment;—when Mr. Bayard, in behalf of the managers, delivered a very eloquent, ingenious and learned speech, of two hours, against the plea which had been filed by the defendant's counsel. This day at 12 o'clock the trial is to be resumed, when the counsel for the defendant will be heard.

An official account of the capture of the United States galley Retaliation, lieutenant Baimbridge, by two French men of war, is received at the office of the secretary of the navy, in a letter from captain Alexander Murray, of the Montezuma sloop of war, dated "off Antigua, Nov. 23, 1798." The Montezuma and [illegible] folk were at St. Thomas's the 26 [illegible]vember.

RICHMOND, JANUARY 4.

On Tuesday last General Pinckney [illegible] of our late envoys to France, arrived [in] this city, with his family, on their way to Charleston, South Carolina, the place of their residence. Information having been received that Gen. Pinckney was expected in Richmond on that day, capt. Austin's troop of horse, joined by many respectable citizens on horseback, marched out and met the Gen. about five miles from the city, and on their return were met at Bacon Branch by capt. Richardson's company of Light Infantry Blues, who having joined in the escort, accompanied the gen. and his family to the house of gen. Marshall, where he had been kindly invited.

Yesterday an elegant entertainment was given at the Eagle Tavern, by a number of respectable citizens, to Gen. Pinckney, as a testimony of the high respect they entertain of his talents, and of the gratitude which the many services that he has rendered his country, as well as the firm and able conduct which he displayed during the time he was employed in endeavouring to treat with the French directory, have impressed on their minds.

Gen. Pinckney, we understand, is to leave Richmond this day, on his way home. We also learn, that the citizens of Petersburg are preparing for his reception.

WHEN BUSHROD WASHINGTON, Esquire, was appointed a judge he put his business in the Court of Chancery and Court of Appeals into my hands—Any gentleman therefore who wishes information from me concerning the situation of his suits in either of those courts will be good enough to direct his letters to me at this place.

DANIEL CALL.
Richmond, December 15th, 1798. 3t

HOPS.

THE subscriber has for sale, the best of FRESH HOPS; Also, a quantity of CHOCOLATE. J. G. LADD.

For Boston.
THE BRIG MARIA,
MAJOR HATCH, Master,
For freight or passage apply to the master on board, lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf

HE HAS FOR SALE, ON BOARD,
50 bbls. prime beef; 15 do pork; 15 boxes candles; 30 boxes chocolate; 15 barrels apples 30 boxes dry herring. Jan 10

Thomas Simms
Has just received, and has for sale at his Grocery Store on Prince street, a quantity of
Excellent Fresh Oranges,
Newton Pippins,
Shellbark Nuts, by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Cramberries, by do.
Salmon, by do.
Shad, by do.
and a General assortment of
GROCERIES AND FRUIT,
which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms for Cash. January 10.

BEER HOUSE,
IN ROYAL, NEAR KING-STREET.

THE subscriber returns thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement he has received since he opened a BEER HOUSE, and hopes by a determination to please, to merit their future favours—he offers to those who will take a daily supply of BEER to send it to their houses, at any time required, at two shillings per gallon—and from the quantity he already draws he can insure it to be always fresh.

JOHN MACLEOD.

☞ Oyster Suppers, Breakfasts, Relishes, &c. &c. at the shortest notice.——A few gentlemen may be accommodated with board on reasonable terms. J. M.
Alexandria, January 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

A SORREL MARE was taken out of my stable in Loudoun county on the 13th ult. She was branded with a large letter blotted O, is 14 hands and an inch high, has a short thin mane, an ugly head, and her tail is docked short, which she carries as if she had been nicked, but a little on one side—has a white spot on her neck, a star on her forehead, and a snip on her nose.—She was only shod before—the shoes were heavy and no heels. She trots, paces, and canters. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver her to me, at my farm near Cotter's mill, Loudoun county; or to Mr. George Newman, Centerville.

JOHN MILTON.
January 9, 1799.

SELECTED POETRY.

"*I give my* NOISELESS *hours, blest* POETRY, *to thee.*"

ON MIRTH.

Fantastic wreaths in wild confusion hung,
Where antic sport and blue-eyed pleasures play;
Here goblets glistened and here syrens sung,
And careless revels stole the hours away:
More dimpled mirth, with cheek of roseate hue,
Despotic reigns these brilliant roofs among;
At his high call, enamoured myriads flew,
Weave the light dance or wake the festive song.
But ah! what means that wild tumultuous shout?
That frantic laugh is tinctured with alloy;
What mean these urgies? what this midnight rout?
Tell me, my soul, Oh! say, can this be joy?
These transient starts, embers of dying fire,
Glow for a moment, sparkle and expire.

A valuable Mill and a vacant Mill-Seat for Sale.

By virtue of an order from the High Court of Chancery, in Virginia, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on the 26th day of February next,

A MERCHANT MILL, and four acres of LAND, more or less, the property of John Mandeville, adjoining Cameron Mills, and about a mile and a half from Alexandria. The property being so near Town, may be very profitable in the hands of an active man.

The Mill-Seat will be sold with the Mill or separate, as may be thought best, on the day of sale. It lays on Holmes's Run, a little below Robert Allison's Mill, and nearly opposite to the dwelling-house of W. H. Terrett, Esq.—is said to contain four acres and a quarter—has a great sufficiency of fall for an overshot mill, with liberty of cutting a mill-race, &c.—The title is thought to be good, and the deeds may be seen by applying to the subscribers.

Two thousand six hundred dollars of the purchase money will be paid down; six months credit will be given for the remainder, on receiving bonds, with good security, payable to us; and the high court of Chancery doth further "order that the proper parties do execute conveyances to the purchasers under this order, but not until they shall severally comply with the conditions of the sale, which is intended to be after a receipt of the last payment.

W. HERBERT,
W. HARTSHORNE.

December 11. 2mtaw.

Cotton & Stewart,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
ROYAL STREET,

Have just received from Scotland, by the ship Retsey, Capt. Marquis, arrived at City Point, a choice collection of

BOOKS,

Which, with those already on hand, make a good assortment;

Amongst which are the following;

Lavater's Physiognomy, 4 vol. boards, with many hundred engravings, a new edition.
Bell's Anatomy
——on wounds
——on the venereal 2 vols.
——on Hydrocele
Moyes on the blood
Russel on the nerves,
Pearce's Sermons 4 vol
Davis's do. 3 do.
Carr's do. 2 do.
Macdonald's do.
Johnson's Dictionary
Bailey's do.
Entick's do.
Boyer's do. French & English
—— Grammars
Telemachus—French
Simpson's Euclid's Elements
Guthrie's Geography
Shakespeare's works, 8vo.
Beauties of Shakespeare
—— of Johnson
Mair's arithmetick
—— book keeping
Chastelleux's travels through North America, 2 vol.
Adams's Flowers of ancient and modern history
Pope's Homer's Iliad
Beatties' Elements
Chapon's Works
Hervey's works 6 vo.
Calliope, a collection of songs set to music
The Edinburg Syrer
The Goldfinch
The British Songster

ALSO

An elegant assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books,

Together with a variety of School and Children's Books.

THE Subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public, that he has declined business—and wishes all persons having any demands on him to bring in their accounts for settlement: and those who are indebted to him either by bond, note, or otherwise, will please to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to do justice to all who have claims against him, as after the first day of next March no further indulgence can be given.

ANDREW WALES.

THE Subscriber intending to discontinue the business of Tavern-keeping, will sell his interest in the Lease of, or rent, the concerns now occupied by him in that line, and known by the name of the UNION TAVERN A full description of this property he conceives unnecessary, as any person disposed to treat for it, will, no doubt, come and view the premises, sufficient to say, that the house is commodious and that the stable and out-offices are good and convenient. I will give possession on the 12th of next February, or sooner if agreeable, and the Lease will expire on the 12th of May, 1801. The purchaser may have such part of the Furniture and Stock as may be necessary for continuing the business.

SAMUEL HILTON.

I have also for sale, about 40 barrels of

Deleware Red Streaks.

S. HILTON.

TO BE RENTED,

The upper part of the Dwelling-House, on King, near Royal-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Jackson and Dunnington; also the upper part of the House, lately occupied by J. B Neale, with a Kitchen, suitable for a small family.

The subscriber will dispose of the Houses on King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Overall, or of any property, either Houses, Lots of Ground, or Ground-Rents, which he possesses.

S. COOKE.

Notice is hereby given to

all persons indebted to the Estate of CUMBERLAND WILSON, deceased, late of Dumfries, that we have empowered Mr. James Lorimer, merchant in Dumfries, to collect the outstanding debts.

As there is a necessity for the affairs of the estate being speedily liquidated, every account that is not discharged by the 20th of February next, will be put in suit. Those having claims against the said estate, are requested to lodge them proved according to law, with Mr. Lorimer, or either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM WILSON
JAMES WILSON
CAMPBELL WILSON
} Administrators.

January 5, 1799.

For Sale, at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House,

On Wednesday the 16th of January, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon,

The Warehouse, situated on

Prince and Water Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Josiah Watson. The terms of sale will be one fourth in six months, and the remainder in one and two years, in equal payments, on interest, with a Mortgage on the premises as security. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, will apply to

W. HODGSON.

December 29.

I will either sell or rent

that large, three-story BRICK WAREHOUSE, on King-Street, now occupied by Messrs. Andrew and William Ramsay.—— Possession may be had immediately.

December 29. J. WILSON.

JUST OPENED,

AND

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Wet and Dry Goods Store, at the corner of Princess and Union Streets,

Best Old Jamaica Spirits,

West-India rum, wines, brandy, Holland gin, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, bar-iron and steel, James' river tobacco, leather, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, fine and coarse Salt, and a general assortment of Wet and Dry Goods.

Also on Hand,

A quantity of best double Gloucester and R. Island Cheese, which he will sell, at very reduced prices, for Cash.

Likewise,

LONDON & PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED PORTER.

C. JAMIESON.

December 29.

JOSIAH CORYTON,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Has removed from Royal

to King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Peter Wise's, where he will be ready in a few days to carry on his business more extensively than heretofore. While he returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for their kind support, he requests those in arrears to consider the necessity of payment, to the carrying on his business.

N. B. Two Apprentices of liberal education and good connections wanted.

Dec. 22. 1mep

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received an elegant assortment of

Fancy Goods.

Among which are,

1 box feathers assorted
1 do. Silver Spray
Chintze
Callicoes,
Silks,
Black Satin,
Coloured do.
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Beaver Hats,
Satin do.
India Goods,
Alahaba Baftas,
Guzzas,
Gold Keadmamodies,
Bandano Handker's,

December

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale at their Warehouse on Prince street, two doors below the Vendue Store,

Seine Twine,

10, 12, and 20d, Nails.
Carpenters' Tools assorted.
A few dozen best iron Shovels.
A general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
An assortment of Stationary,
Tin in boxes.
Fine Liverpool Salt.

The above articles will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash, or country produce.

C. H. COFFEY, & CO.

AT THE

Alexandria Brewery,

Formerly Mr. WALES's,

WILL BE READY FOR SALE,

On Monday next,

BEER, GRAINS, YEAST & WHISKEY,

By the Barrel or Gallon, by

WILLIAM LACEY.

N. B. From the nature of his engagements he is not enabled to indulge in Credit, yet he hopes for the patronage of the Citizens of Alexandria.

The Subscribers to the Alexandria Library,

who have not yet provided themselves with tickets for the present year, are requested to call on Mr. Samuel Craig, Treasurer, for that purpose; as no books can be delivered at the Library without them—and such of the Subscribers as have any of the books beyond the limited time, are requested to return them to the Library, as no indulgence in this respect can hereafter be expected.

JAMES KENNEDY,
January 1. LIBRARIAN.

BENNETT & WATTS,

Have received and offer for sale, a General Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres
Superfine blue and drab mitled cloths
ditto and common striped and plaid swansdowns
Striped and plain sattin florentine
Fancy cords, velveteens, corduroy, &c.
Lutestrings, sattins, pelongs, and modes
Laces and edgings
Tamboured and plain book and jaconet muslins
Chintzes and calicoes
Stuffs of every description
Muffs and muffs and tippets
Ermines, white and colored
Silk, worsted, and cotton hose
A few dozen fine lamb's wool & Germantown do
Flannels,
Coatings, Russian beaver, and narrow cloths,
Kerseys, halfthicks, negro cottons, fearnoughts,
Rose and duffil blankets, silk rugs, kaddows and plaids
German and British oznaburgs and ticklenburgs
Russia sheetings, ducks, and drills
Twilled sackings
Diapers and diaper table cloths
Irish linens from 10d. to 4s. 3d. sterling
Irish sheetings and dowlas
Silk shawls and handkerchiefs
Italian crape
Elastic and common suspenders
Leather and silk gloves
India cottons
Writing and wrapping paper, wafers, weeding hoes in casks, spades and shovels, and iron tongs and shovels
Coal shovels,
Mahogany, painted, and common hearth brushes
Sweeping and scrubbing brushes
Iron, steel, and brass fenders, hand bellows
Loaf and brown sugars,
Imperial, young hyson, hyson, souchong, and bohea teas
Coffee, pepper, and saltpetre
Patent shot of all sizes in casks of 3cwt.
Leiper's snuff in barrels and half barrels
Coffee Mills, and
A pretty general assortment of ironmongery, Nails, and Joiners' Tools.

They expect by the first arrival from New-York a further supply of French Gloves, Indian Cottons, and fashionable Hats:

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or the usual credit to those of their customers who have been punctual; and all those of a contrary description are solicited to come forward and adjust their accounts, either by payment or notes, at a reasonable time.—Those who may neglect a compliance with one or other of these propositions, will receive no further indulgence than the first January ensuing; after which period their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

November 17.

FOR SALE,

A Tract, containidg 1000

Acres of valuable LAND, on Wolf Run, in the County of Fairfax, distant 18 miles from Alexandria.

This land is divided into three farms, well improved, under good fences, and excellent apple orchards, and is adjoining the lands of Mr. James Keith, Mr. Beckwith, and Mr. Scott. For terms apply to

J. J. MOUND,
Nomony Hall, Westmoreland County

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxen & Co.

a fresh supply of

Gentlemens' shoes & pumps,

of the newest taste and fashions—ladies kid and Morocco slippers of various colours—womens fancy, stuff, and leather slippers, do. rand shoe and slippers—misses, Morocco and leather slippers,—boys' and children's shoes and pumps—ladies, sattin beaver hats,

for sale

26 bags of good green coffee
6 chests of souchong tea
20 cases of Holland Gin
4 barrels of apple brandy
20 do. N. E. rum
8 hogsheads Jomaica do.
15 half barrels mess beef
10 quintals good codfish
1 crate of earthen ware well assorted
4 boxes of chocolate
Rhode island lime
An assortment of pewter
Gunpowder in kegs and papers
Cheese
Good seed Potatoes
Humhums.

Also, strong one horse chaise, with a top, and harness complete. May 17.

FOR SALE

200 Barrels of Indian Corn,

Lying in Town.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

December 8.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now offered for Sale by the Subscriber, at his warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf,

100 Pieces Russia sheetings,
250 Pieces bleached do.
100 Pieces Ravens duck,
50 Rolls Russia duck of different qualities,
150 Pieces Ticklenburgs and Osnaburgs,
10 Pipes 4th proof Holland gin,
12 Pipes old Bourdeaux brandy, 4th proof,
20 Kegs fresh Raisins,
20 Chests Souchong Tea,
30 Do. Hyson do.
10 Thousand weight of Cheese,
50 Boxes candles,
30 do. Brown Soap,

A few barrels of sweet Cider, and James River manufactured Tobacco in kegs.

JOHN G. LADD.

Dr. G. W. Adlersterren,

FROM LANCASTER,

Formerly Surgeon in the Hospitals of the Emperor of Germany,

Informs the Public that he has a large assortment of excellent

GERMAN MEDICINES

FOR SALE,

At the lower end of King Street, opposite to Patton & Dykes's Store, at the Sign of the Black Eagle.

1st. An excellent remedy against Poison, or the Bite of a mad Dog, which was discovered by the famous Botanist, Mr. St. Von Gordon, and is infallible—at 5s. 6d. per bottle, with Directions.

2d. The well known Inspruch Mineral Oil, at 4s. with directions.

4d. The Russian Crown Pills, at 3s. 9d. per box, with do.

4th. A never-failing Medicine for Worms, at 3s. 9d. per box.

5th. Doctor Adlersterren's Vital Tea, an excellent purifier of the blood, at 2s. per paper, with do.

6th. An infallible remedy for female diseases at 7s 6d. per bottle.

7th. A most excellent and newly discovered Tooth Powder, a preservative against the Scurvy, and brings the Teeth to their natural whiteness—at 3s. per paper.

8th. A perfect Cure for all Venereal Disorders, without Mercury, either long standing or recently affected—at 46s.

9th. A sure Cure for Cancers, or any old running Sore—at 26s.

All the above Medicines may be kept in climates without spoiling.

☞ He undertakes to cure Cancers, Hair Lips, Tetter Worms, Phthisick, Deafness, Gravel and Stone Diseases, Film over the Eye, and King's Evil.—Whoever employs him in the above complaints shall be perfectly cured—otherwise pay nothing.

N. B. He practises Surgery and Midwifery.

December 20.

For Rent or Sale,

THE WAREHOUSE situate on the corner of Prince and Water Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Josiah Watson.

WM. HODGSON.

October 27.

John G. Ladd

HAS removed from the ware house on Prince Street, to the warehouse directly below it, on Col. Gilpin's Wharf; where he has for sale a variety of GOODS on very reasonable terms.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
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